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I'M NOT A POLITICIAN AND MY OTHER HABITS ARE GOOD.—Artemus Ward

The BETHEL OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

Volume I—Number 42

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1944

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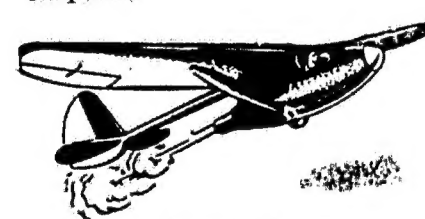
The twelve millionth member of the Boy Scouts of America since it started nearly 35 years ago is 12-year-old Preston Ellsworth Koontz (above) who is doing a man-sized job, handling tractors and other farm machinery on his father's 151-acre farm at Brandon, Wis. His dad was a Boy Scout in the same town just 30 years ago. Typifying the average American boy, the twelve millionth member was the guest of national rural and Boy Scout leaders at a luncheon in Chicago and spoke on a coast-to-coast book-up with Burrage D. Butler, Editor and Publisher of "Prairie Farmer", Wheeler McMillen, Editor of "Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife", both members of the National Committee on Rural Scouting, Walter W. Head of St. Louis, President of the Boy Scouts of America and Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive and Editor of "Boys' Life."



PLANE
TALK
BY
Rowland Burnston

From one of the most destructive weapons of the war, the German robot bomb, may result a propulsion unit for a peacetime sport craft; namely, the jet-assisted sailplane.

At the present time, a number of methods are employed to get a sailplane into the air. The original method which included a shock cord launching from a slope, has been practically abandoned in favor of other means of power launching, such as auto tow launching. These methods, of course, necessitate the assistance of at least one person on the ground in order to launch a sailplane.



It is the belief of a group of aeronautical engineers that jet engines can be installed in the tail of sailplanes. This improvement would enable the sportsman pilot to get the plane off the ground without assistance. After the plane is aloft the rising air currents keep it soaring, but the sportsman pilot could turn on the jet engine at any time to obtain power to reach more desirable air currents, or to evade bad weather. When the sportsman pilot wished to descend he could glide to a landing without the assistance of an engine.

Prexy Gives Students 'International Vision'



Narrow national horizons must disappear from the thinking of those preparing for tomorrow's peace is the belief of Dr. H. J. Burgstahler, who recently began his second five-year term as president of Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio.

To give Ohio Wesleyan students "international vision," the university will offer a course this fall in postwar problems, in which students, with the aid of experts in foreign affairs, will attempt to work out the best bases for peaceful relations between the United States and each of these five nations: Britain, Germany, Russia, Japan, and China.

Two national study conferences and a previous postwar course have given students a broad background for this year's study.

"CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO THOSE WHO GAVE"

The Maine Department of the American Legion and its auxiliary will cooperate "vigorously and wholeheartedly" with a "Christmas Gifts to Those Who Gave" project sponsored by the national organization and designed to provide a gift box for every service man and woman, sick or wounded, who will be confined in hospitals throughout the nation on Christmas Day, American Legion State Commander Gerry Wade announced today. Eddie Cantor on his weekly program, "Time To Smile," is publicizing the activity.

Wade revealed that over 500,000 boxes will be needed if every hospitalized service man and woman is to be greeted on Christmas's most sacred day with "a little remembrance that we are humbly grateful for their sacrifice."

Every family in the state is urged to make up at least one box composed of small gifts that will comfort or amuse hospital patients. Smoking materials, handkerchiefs, socks, other articles of wearing apparel, gum, toilet articles, games and puzzles are some of the suggested contents although the giver may substitute or add anything that is appropriate. Because so many patients are on a diet, it is suggested that candy and foodstuffs should not be featured. The gifts may be wrapped in attractive holiday wrappings and wrapped again in heavy paper suitable for shipping. The donor's name may be enclosed in the box.

Legionnaires and members of the Auxiliary will collect the packages and will ship them to the hospitals.

In Maine, service men and women are hospitalized at Kittery, Portland, Togus, Bangor and Preque Isle. Packages donated in Maine will be used first of all to provide gifts for the several thousand in these hospitals. Any left over will be shipped to points designated by the Legion's national office. None will be shipped outside the confines of the United States as other agencies will provide gifts for those on foreign soil.

Wade said that arrangements for carrying the project forward are being made in virtually every Maine community and will be completed in "a very few days."



Pvt. Gertrude Harrington of the WAC has completed basic training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and is now stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Sgt. Dwight Morrill and wife are visiting at his parents' in Mason during his furlough. Sgt. Morrill has recently been stationed in Florida.

Pvt. Chester Hazelton from Camp Swift, Texas, has been spending a 17 day furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hazelton of West Paris.

Pte Robert Morrill has arrived in France according to letters received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Morrill of Mason.

Pvt. Richard Bean of West Bethel, is stationed at Lowry Field, Denver, Colorado.

O'Neill Saunders, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Saunders who enlisted in the U. S. Navy is now receiving training at Sampson, N. Y.

Sgt. Russell Burris is spending a furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burris at West Bethel.

Raymond Saunders A. M. 3-c has been spending a 10 day furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Saunders has returned to Quonset Point, R. I. where he is now stationed.

Ensign Maynard Austin has arrived somewhere in New Guinea.

Pvt. Dale Thurston is ill in a hospital in Oakland, Calif., according to word received by his parents Tuesday.

Sgt. Frank J. Parsons was graduated last week from the Army Air Force Flexible Gunnery School, Lowry Air Field, Texas, a member of the AAF Training Command. He is now qualified to take his place as a member of a bomber combat crew.

BILLY O'BRIEN INJURED
Billy O'Brien, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick O'Brien, was struck by a car on Church Street this noon, when on his way to school. Billy suffered a broken leg and several bruises. He was taken to the C. M. G. Hospital in Lewiston. Details of the accident were not available.

SHOWER
Mrs. Barbara Kusky was guest of honor at a shower for her daughter, Mrs. William Kusky, at the home of Mrs. A. A. Leonard. An outdoor shower was given by the Kusky family. Mrs. Kusky is a former pastor of the Methodist Church in Paris, Maine. Mrs. Kusky is now a member of the U. S. Army now stationed in France.

Thurston Dowel Mill Destroyed In Wednesday Morning Fire

The dowel mill of H. F. Thurston & Son was destroyed Wednesday forenoon by a fire which was spreading from the boiler room when discovered about 10:30. Before the arrival of the fire department a few minutes later that end of the building was ablaze to the second floor windows, and soon after 11 o'clock help was called from Rumford.

A truck load of glue pins and the office records and furnishings were saved. About \$8,000 worth of dowels, ready for shipment were lost, besides the building and machinery valued at \$125,000. There was partial insurance. Fire which spread to the piles of birch and hardwood was extinguished with light damage, and a large amount of stock drying outdoors was unharmed.

The building was originally built for the Bethel Manufacturing Co. for the manufacture of chairs, shingles, lumber, etc. It was 40 by 125 feet, with additions for boiler room, dry house and extra machines. For the past 25 years it has been used by the Thurstons as a dowel mill. Large quantities of glue pins were also made here. The mill employed about 20 men and women.

The prevailing wind helped to keep the fire from spreading to other buildings, although the near by house on the Locke Mills road occupied by Maurice Brooks was in danger for a while. Brooks were started in the leaves on the banks of Alder River, a quarter of a mile distant.

Since the death of Howard F. Thurston in 1930, the business has been managed by his son, Hugh F. Thurston. Mr. Thurston said yesterday he had no plans for rebuilding.

GOULD TRAVELS TO SOUTH PARIS

On Saturday Gould will travel to South Paris for their second and last game away from home. The final two games of the season will find Wilton and Mexico meeting the "Blue and Gold on Alumni Field.

The Paris-Gould tilt looks like a real battle and pretty much a "toss-up." Both teams have won over Norway; South Paris by a 6-0 score and Gould by an 18-0 score. This shows Gould the stronger; but the Academy boys dropped an 18-0 game to Fryeburg while Paris looked the best in this tilt by holding Fryeburg 18-0.

The local eleven, set on their heels in their first two engagements, have now tasted the "thrills of victory and may be able to retain their winning form again this week. Paris-Gould games are always tops and this year's clash should prove the same.

MT ABRAM LODGE I O O F INSTALLES OFFICERS

At the regular weekly meeting of Mount Abram Lodge, I O O F, Friday evening the following officers were installed by D. D. G. M. Arthur Brink and staff.

Noble Grand—Lynn Bennett
Vice-Grand—Royal Hodson
Sec.—Norman Wetherington
Treas.—Wesley Wheeler
Warden—Clayton Blake
Conductor—Stanley Brown
I. G.—Herman Mason
O. G.—Harry Sawin
R. S. N. G.—Arthur Brink
L. S. N. G.—Carl Brown
R. S. V. G.—Francis Brooks
L. S. V. G.—Charles Saunders
R. S. S. J.—James Bates
L. S. S. L.—Larson
Chaplain—F. E. Russell

RATION TIMETABLE

MEATS AND FATS Good in 1944-45. Red Stamps A8 through 28 and A5 through R5 in Book Four worth 10 points each. Red stamps worth one point each. No charge. No additional red stamps will be validated until Oct. 22.

PROCESSED FOODS Good in 1944-45. Blue Stamps A8 through 28 and A5 through R5 in Book Four worth 10 points each. No additional blue stamps will be validated until Nov. 1.

SUGAR Good indefinitely. Sugar stamps 30, 31, 32 and 33 in Book Four, each good for five pounds Stamp 40 in Book Four, good for five pounds for home canning through Feb. 28, 1945. Consumers may be granted up to 20 pounds per person for home canning by making application on Form R-322 at Local OPA Board, New England is now in the second period for such allotments (August 1 through October 30).

GASOLINE November 8—Last day for A-11 coupons good for three gallons B4, C4, B5 and C5 coupons good for five gallons each and further notice. Applications for A-11 coupons will November 8, now available at local rationing board. Last date of old age stamps to be used in rationing Record is your application. (Oct. 31, 1945)

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank the people of Bethel for their consideration and help given at the time of the fire.
H. D. THURSTON

GARDINER W. HERRICK

Gardiner W. Herrick of Old Lyme, Conn., passed away suddenly at a hospital in New London, Conn., Sunday, October 8.

He was born in Bethel, March 3, 1904 the son of Edgar A. and the late Addie Brooks Herrick.

He received his education in the Bethel schools, graduating from Gould Academy in 1924.

He served one year in the Army and since his discharge has been working in a glider factory in Connecticut.

He married Marion Chapman of Old Lyme, Conn., who survives, also his father, Edgar Herrick and one brother, Arthur of Bethel and two sisters, Mrs. Margaret Hutchins of South Portland and Mrs. Blanche Staples of Rumford and four nieces.

Funeral services were held Wednesday October 11, with interment at Old Lyme.

TOWN TO BUY NEW TRUCK - EQUIPMENT

At the special town meeting Saturday afternoon it was voted to authorize the Selectmen to purchase a truck and snow removal equipment at a price not exceeding \$2500.

AMES-CARVER

Mrs. Ruth H. Carver of Bethel and Kimball Ames of Maplewood, N. J., were united in marriage by Rev. Burns Chalmers Thursday, October 12, at Smith College Chapel, Northampton, Mass. They were attended by their daughters, Priscilla Carver and Margaret Ames.

Mr. and Mrs. Ames left for a brief honeymoon in New York and New Haven, Conn. They will reside at the Carver home on Broad Street.

Mr. Ames was formerly in the insurance business in New York City, residing in Maplewood, N. J. He will now be associated with Mrs. Ames in the management of her business.

Gould Trims Norway 18-0

A much improved Academy team took their Norway rivals into camp to the tune of 18-0 last Saturday on a rain swept field. The winners play was more aggressive than any they have shown this far. Gould scored early in the first period, which seems to be a habit, as in their two previous losses they did the same thing. This time, however, they continued to show power, although they did bog down in the third period for a time. The last period was all in favor of Gould as they scored twice, once on a pass, Stone to Packard and finally by Gibson sweeping the end.

Millett at center, Rowe left tackle and Barker at full back were outstanding for Norway. The losers fumbled their big opportunity in the third period when Gould recovered on the 15 yard line.

The entire Gould team played good ball; but the running of Jay Winter showed the most improvement. He was consistently good for three to eight yards through the line at any time. Brooks work was noticeable too, especially on backing up the line.

Summary:
Gould 18 Norway High 0
Packard, lb re, D. Goulin
Swasey, lt rt, Goodwin
Gibson, lg rg, Greenlaw
Brooks, c c, Twitshell
Smith, rg lg, Millett
Sturges, rt lt, Rowe
Dorion, re le, Francis
Heathcote, qb qb, Butters
Stone, lbh rbb, Allen
Young, rbb lbb, Palmer
Winter, rb fb, Barker

Although the ball was wet and slippery, both teams resorted to passes at times. Norway completed two for gains of 30 and 35 yards. Gould scored its second touch down by way of the air as Stone tossed a 16 yard pass to Packard who secured the remaining 18 yards to score.

Score by periods:
Gould Academy 6 0 12-18
Norway High 0 0 0-0
Touchdowns: Winter, Packard, Gibson.

Gould substitutes: Walker, Al-Jon, Norwood, Stowell, Patrick, Murray, Hopkinson, Creteau, Lawry, Parsons, Wright, Foote, Mason.

Norway substitutes: R. Roy, Allen, Montpelier, Henderson, A. Goulin.

Officials: Referee, Weinman, Umpire, Jewett, Head linesman, Allen. Time: 4:10.

Charles Anderson Describes Pacific Island Station

Charles Anderson RT 1-c, who was stationed for some time in the Mariana Islands, in recent letters to his father, John Anderson, tells of the place and its ways of life. He writes:

Dear Dad,
Just a line tonight to let you know I am still OK. There isn't much excitement around any more. Things are pretty quiet.

I guess I never told you much about our little island. It is about 12 miles long and five to eight miles wide. The island is pretty flat except for three plateaus about 500 feet high. One on the north end, one about central and on the eastern side, and one on the south end. It must have been a big farming center. Almost the entire island is cultivated except of course on the sides of the plateaus. On top of the plateaus it is very flat and is cultivated.

almost identical. One small central room about 20 feet square with a small partitioned off place in one corner about four or five feet square. I never could figure out what the partitioned off place was for. The central room must have been a combination dining room, bedroom and living room. The kitchen was always a shed built on to the side of the house. There was one very peculiar thing in all the houses around here you never found a chair, or a cot of any kind. Once in a while you would find a low table with legs about six inches high.

It sure is a rainy place out here. It rains some nearly every day, and when it rains here it sure rains. It rains by the bucket full. I don't think I've ever seen it rain any harder any place. It is awful muddy here too. The rain doesn't seem to soak in. I guess the reason is that there is only about a foot or a foot and a half of top soil and under the top soil is solid coral.

I have been doing most every kind of work since I hit this island RT work, carpenter work and lately I've been doing plumber's work. Also in my spare time I'm making a wrist watch strap out of a piece of aluminum from a Jap bomber. I have the strap made but haven't secured the watch on it yet.

The principal crop on the island was sugar. It seems like almost the whole island was planted to sugar cane. Every house had a bunch of banana trees around it. They also grew some pineapple and sweet potatoes. They also had papaya and breadfruit trees.

Most of the farm houses were very small and all of them were built last day for period four and period five coupons of 1944-45 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

How are you all? I am feeling fine. It sure feels good to get aboard ship again.

I can't tell you where I am headed but it sure feels good to be headed in this direction. I don't expect to make it way back to the States. I sure wish I did, but I don't expect to get back this time. I am being transferred. I don't know where to or what kind of duty I'll get. I kind of expect to draw flat-top duty this time though. I guess it's as good as my duty.

Mo t of the farm houses were very small and all of them were built last day for period four and period five coupons of 1944-45 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

I can't think of any more to write tonight so will sign off.

Lots of love to all.
Your affectionate son,
Charles

JOSEPH W. BRADGON

Joseph W. Bradgon passed away at the home of his nephew, Harvey Bradgon Tuesday, October 17.

He was born at Lunenburg 87 years ago, the son of Eben H. and Elizabeth J. Bradgon.

When a young man he taught school and was in the wholesale grocery business in the West for many years.

At the time of his death he was president of the Colonial Rug Co. of Portland. His summers were spent in Bethel and his winters in St. Louis, Mo.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. Thursday at 2 p. m.

ENGAGEMENT

The engagement is being announced of Miss Warren M. Powers of New York to Miss Ida May Lamm of New York, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lamm of New York.

The wedding will be held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lamm, 100 West 10th Street, New York City, on Saturday, November 11, 1944.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allies Reduce Nazi Strongholds;
U. S. Plans Landings in China;
Shape Postwar Peace Machinery

Released by Western Newspaper Union.
(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



As British Tommie leans against one of concrete anti-tank obstacles on Siegfried line to write letter home, cow browses in background.

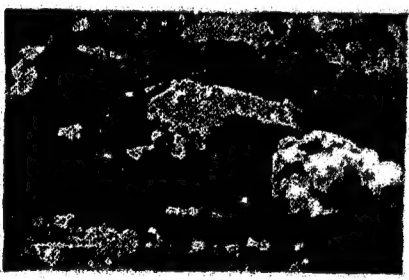
EUROPE:

Batter Strong Points

Historically famous as the center of Charlemagne's ancient empire, and busy industrial city of 185,000 population in recent times, Aachen became the first big metropolis to feel the full weight of big U. S. guns as its garrison of 1,500 defied an ultimatum to surrender, preferring to fight from the charred rubble.

As the U. S. 1st army smashed Aachen to close on a communications hub with Rhine highways radiating into the Rhineland, 3rd army troops pressed their drive against strongpoints guarding the old French fortress city of Metz, key to the coal-laden Saar basin to the east.

Before Metz, action focused on Fort Driant, long underground stronghold, whose flanks were covered from the big guns of nearby German fortifications. As massed U. S. artillery and bombing planes blasted out tangled barbed wire and laid down a protecting screen of fire, U. S. infantrymen fought their way into the outer approaches of Fort Driant, grappling at close quarters with fanatical enemy troops, who occasionally emerged from their underground quarters in an



Woman in German paratrooper's regalia cut down by Allied fire in Holland, attempt to check the doughboys' penetrations.

Despite heavy downpours, which mired the terrain, other 3rd army troops hammered forward below Metz, while farther to the south, 7th army units pressed forward slowly onto the foothills of the broad Belfort Gap between the towering Vosges mountains and Swiss Alps leading into Bavaria.

Strong, persistent Canadian attacks whittled down German holdings in southwestern Holland, while in the northeastern section of the country, the British turned back Nazi counterattacks against their long spearhead extending to Arnhem.

Even as Allied bombardment increased in tempo, fanatical German garrisons held out in the French channel ports, seeking to deny their use as U. S. and British supply centers.

Squeeze East Prussia

Fierce fighting raged along the meandering Russian front, with the Reds striving to develop a pincer movement on East Prussia, and also driving northward into Hungary deep in the Balkans.

In smashing of East Prussia, where the Nazis held strong defense positions in the heavily wooded lake country, the Reds marshalled 1,000,000 men in an effort to unsettle the Russians' drive on the province from the south, the Nazis counter-attacked strongly at the Narva river in bordering Poland.

With Russian troops 50 miles from Budapest, Hungarian and German forces braced for a stand along the Tisza river, last formidable natural defense line before the capital. Nazi resistance also stiffened to the south in Yugoslavia after the Russian tide swept over the northeastern border of the country.

Old Battle Ground

At the junction of the Sava and Danube rivers in Yugoslavia, Belgrade has seen more battles than perhaps any other capital city of Europe.

Won and lost successively by Hyrrians, Celts, Romans, Huns, Goths and Greeks, fought over by Christian and Mohammedan, held by the Turks for 300 years, captured by Hungarians, Hungarians and Austrians, Belgrade finally emerged as master of her own destiny when Serbia achieved independence.

PACIFIC:

China Goal

"We must make landings on the China coast in order to secure a land mass close enough to the Japanese empire to enable us to employ the air forces which will be at our disposal."

Thus spoke Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, commander of Allied forces in the Pacific, in a press conference in which he also divulged that current U. S. operations in the Philippine area were handicapped by the blustering typhoons extending from June through December.

Referring to the projected Chinese coastal campaign, Admiral Nimitz said: "To the extent that the Japanese improve their situation in China, our task will become more difficult. But when we have the means to do it, we will get the bases... we want."

POSTWAR SECURITY:

'Big Four' Plan

Cooperation of the U. S., Britain, Russia, China and later France in the maintenance of world peace after the war was outlined in a proposed charter drawn by representatives of the "Big Four" after weeks of discussion in the forested Dumbarton Oaks estate at Washington, D. C.

Under the plan, in which other United Nations would form an advisory assembly, the "Big Four" and later France would be entrusted with the responsibility of establishing stability through peaceful methods or force, if necessary.

To achieve peaceful settlement of disputes, the Dumbarton Oaks conference envisioned an international court of justice, while they provided for the use of force in suppressing aggressive powers by the formation of a military staff to be headed by their chiefs of staff.

Fully cognizant that settled business conditions contribute greatly toward stability, the "Big Four" proposed the formation of an economic and social council.

Chief administrative officer of the new postwar security organization, which would be known as the "United Nations," would be a secretary-general, appointed by the major powers and six other members of the governing council, to be named from the advisory assembly.

Following conclusion of the Dumbarton Oaks confab, Secretary of State Hull declared: "The road to the establishment of an international organization capable of effectively maintaining international peace and security will be long... But we cannot hope to attain so great an objective without constant effort and unfailing determination of this war will not be in vain..."

DRAFT:

Reclassification

"Work or fight" pressure was taken off men in the 38 to 43 age group under a Selective Service ruling placing them in class 4-A, formerly reserved for those over 43.

Because the army and navy have not made any calls for limited service registrants since June, class 4-A (L) was abolished, with individuals in that category to be deferred under different classifications.

Another Selective Service ruling placing all honorably discharged servicemen in 1-C will prevent their re-induction, since that classification technically keeps them in the armed forces.

MISCELLANY

Plankton, microscopic plant and animal life eaten by fish, thrives on commercial fertilizer applied to lakes and ponds. Fish that consume plankton so nourished are bigger, tastier, more abundant, and faster than those that eat only the natural plankton found in ordinary unfertilized waters. Yield of trout is increased from 4 pounds per acre of water to 120 pounds.

FARM MACHINERY:

Pinch to Persist

Despite an overall increase in the production of farm machinery for the year ending June 30, 1945, supply will not begin to meet demand, but ample quantities of spare parts again will be available to service old equipment.

In spite of the overall increase, production of different machinery will be spotty, with such equipment as corn pickers and combines probably turned out at 150 per cent of the 1940 level, while tractors may be held to 55 to 60 per cent.

Although manpower shortages present a major difficulty to the industry, production bottlenecks have developed in magnetos, precision bearings, castings, other foundry products, and chains. Because of the long period required to gear up plants for larger output, an end to the European war or any increase in quotas would not result in any immediate boost in production, trade circles said.

SURPLUS LAND:

Disposal Waits

Because of the need of the new surplus war goods disposal agency to look into its task and formulate regulations governing purchases, there may be a delay of another 90 days before sales of surplus land are resumed.

Sales of such land were halted 60 days ago, when congress was considering legislation giving former owners preference in repurchasing realty, and officials decided to wait so that such owners would receive every advantage when the new law was passed.

Meanwhile, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has suspended negotiations for sales of all government war plants costing over \$5,000,000 until congress establishes definite policies on such transactions. Under the current law, congress must be given 30 days notice before such plants are sold, and the RFC intends to wait to learn of the legislators' reaction to certain sales proposals.

Son of former tenant farmers, and owner of land, equipment and livestock, 20-year-old Elton Ellison of Falls, Texas, was chosen the 1944 star farmer of the U. S. at the 17th annual convention of the Future Farmers of America.

Ellison, who was married last July, recently answered his army call, and now is stationed at Camp Roberts, Calif.

WHISKY:

Replenish Supply

Taking full advantage of permission to use their capacities for manufacturing beverage spirits during August after 22 months of industrial alcohol production for the war effort, 129 distilleries plus some commercial alcohol plants turned out 50,000,000 gallons, the treasury reported.

Representing a third of normal annual production, the output included 15,584,910 gallons of whisky; 201,705 of rum; 897,221 of gin, and 467,562 of brandy. In addition, 23,083,498 gallons of spirits were produced in distilleries and 11,514,000 gallons of alcohol in industrial alcohol plants.

During August, the treasury reported, 9,763,634 gallons of whisky, rum, gin, brandy and other spirits were withdrawn from bonded warehouses compared with 7,213,521 gallons last year.

FOOD:

Less Meat, Butter

Civilians can look forward to less meat and butter during the remainder of 1944, with meat being of generally lower quality, the Department of Agriculture reported.

Other food supplies will remain in good supply, the USDA said, with seasonal increases in poultry and citrus fruits. Fresh vegetables, milk, eggs and grain products will be available in large amounts.

Despite heavy wartime pressures, the USDA said, total food costs have increased only 47 per cent since 1939, with one-half recorded before Pearl Harbor. Meat prices were up 33 per cent; cereals and bakery products 16 per cent; fresh fruits and vegetables 100 per cent, and canned fruits and vegetables 41 per cent.

As a result of declining hog slaughter, which totaled 3,520,588 for the smallest volume since August 1912, most pork cuts were scarce in September.

Although supplies of top grade meats were small, heavy marketings of unfinished cattle resulted in abundant stocks of low-grade beef. Slaughter of 1,310,310 cattle in September was the second highest for any month on record, being only topped by August's 1,339,198. At 2,002,641 head, sheep slaughter showed a seasonal increase, but was low for September in three years.

RAIL INCOME

Class I railroads of the United States in August, 1944, had an estimated net income, after interest and taxes, of \$63,000,000.

In the first eight months of 1944 they had an estimated net income after interest and rentals, of \$451,000,000.

Class I railroads in the first eight months of this year had a net rail way operating income, before interest and rentals, of \$758,574,913 compared with \$672,297,106 in the same period of 1943.

Washington Digest

Allies Ponder Terms
For Postwar Germany

Debate Amputation of Reich for Prevention
Of Future War, or, Maintenance of
Country as Economic Unit.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building
Washington, D. C.

By the time these lines are read a brisk public discussion will be going on (I hope) on the plan suggested by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to deindustrialize Germany. If the matter has so far escaped you let me say briefly that Mr. Morgenthau and his supporters believe that because Germany brutally mistreated her neighbors and other nations she should not only be denied all relief and rehabilitation aid but that she should have all her industrial machinery destroyed or given to other nations, her mines seized or plugged up and the nation made into a state of small farms.

"Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe."—(Exodus XXI, 24-25).

I quote the above well-known verses not to imply that the question of Germany's punishment is being decided upon moral grounds but because there are those who suggest that both the ancient law of retribution and the modern plan for a "Carthaginian peace" are considered as unwise, not on altruistic but on purely practical grounds.

To those of us who covered the Quebec conference the news of at least a part of the mission of Mr. Morgenthau at the conference came as a surprise. He was the only member of the cabinet to attend, and discussed his plan for Germany with Roosevelt and Churchill in the presence of Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, who, it is said, looked upon it with favor when Mr. Morgenthau presented it to him earlier in London. At Quebec we were told that we might infer that the secretary of the treasury came to discuss economic matters in his capacity as a member of the President's cabinet committee.

We were not told that the other two members of the committee—who were not present—opposed the Morgenthau plan; Secretary Stimson, emphatically, Secretary Hull, at least negatively.

At the time we were surprised that Secretary Hull did not come to Quebec. We were more so when we learned what the Morgenthau mission had been.

Germany Big Factor

In Consumer Market

Opposition to the idea of suddenly stopping all manufacturing in Germany is based purely on economic grounds by some observers, by others on political reasons. The latter are not of record but those who discuss the economic aspects of the program are very vocal.

They say that economic pressure would crack the program. That it would be inconceivable to suddenly subtract 40 or 50 million people who would be left in Germany from the world consumer market. And, of course, if Germany were allowed to produce nothing but what she could raise from the ground, she would have nothing to sell and therefore no money with which to buy the products of other nations.

There is no altruism behind that reasoning; it is based on the simple principle of the greatest good for the greatest number. Compared to the Morgenthau plan the ancient tooth-for-tooth method of punishment is mild. It is argued, a man with one tooth missing is still material for the dentist to work on, he can still eat and work and therefore is an asset to any community supporting a purveyor of food and other necessities. But if you take away his earning capacity your economic activity is cut down by one unit. Multiply that by 50 millions and it goes a long way to interfering with normal trade.

There are, of course, other considerations, which still fall under the head of the practical. Maynard Keynes, the British economist, had a good deal to say on that subject in a book which he wrote on the negotiations which produced the peace treaty after World War I. Keynes was thoroughly familiar with the details of those negotiations because he was secretary to Lloyd George at the time. In his book, "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" (Glencourt, Brace, 1920)—better get a copy if you can find one in print, Keynes describes the attitude in

which Clemenceau approached the peace treaty in 1919.

He said that the French reasoning as expressed by Clemenceau took for granted that European wars were to be taken as normal or at least recurrent affairs. The Wilson approach was to make an effort to stop the wars. Herein rose the conflict. As soon as we adopt the view that Germany has to be crushed to prevent her from fighting again, we must adopt the Clemenceau-Morgenthau thesis of a "Carthaginian" or destructive peace.

Clemenceau Sought

To Weaken Germany

There appears, however, to be a difference in motive between the Morgenthau-Clemenceau projects. The Morgenthau idea appears to be motivated chiefly on the idea that punishment will bring about a reform, while Clemenceau frankly, in the language of Keynes, wanted "to set back the clock and undo what, since 1870, the progress of Germany had accomplished. By loss of territory and other measures her population was to be curtailed; but chiefly the economic system upon which she depended for her new strength, the vast fabric built upon iron, coal and transport was to be destroyed."

So far Messrs. Clemenceau and Morgenthau seem to see eye to eye. But the secretary of the treasury is not concerned particularly with transferring Germany's economic power to any other country. He certainly doesn't want to transfer it to America.

But Clemenceau felt (according to Keynes) that "if France could seize, even in part, what Germany was compelled to drop, the inequality of strength between the two rivals for European hegemony might be remedied for many generations."

"This is the policy," said Keynes, "of an old man, whose most vivid impressions are of the past and not the future. He sees the issue in terms of France and Germany, not of humanity and of European civilization struggling forward towards a new order."

And so Keynes concluded that the "Carthaginian peace is not 'PRACTICALLY' right or possible," and his prediction began to come true almost before the ink on the treaty he was writing about, was dry.

I do not know why Secretary Stimson and Secretary Hull oppose the Morgenthau plan. But it may be that they feel criticism of the peace-makers of 1919 applies today.

"The clock cannot be set back," said Keynes, A.D. 1920. "You cannot restore Central Europe to 1870 without setting up such strains in the European structure and letting loose such human and spiritual forces, as pushing beyond frontiers and races, will overwhelm not only you and your 'guarantees,' but the existing order of society."

Wilson knew what Clemenceau was after but he thought that the League of Nations would act to right the wrongs of the peace. Clemenceau got all he could, and the "institutions" he left behind when he died as well as, for a time, the "order of society" in France were, as Keynes predicted, overwhelmed.

Perhaps Clemenceau wasn't Carthaginian enough, in his peace. Those who agree may well endorse the Morgenthau plan.

In spite of reduced employment and a decline in industrial production, salaries and wages have continued to increase during the past year. Nonagricultural wages and salaries for July, 1944, amounted to 8,893 million dollars, an increase of 9 per cent over July, 1943. The average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries for June, 1944, (the latest date for which figures are available) were \$16.28. This is the highest on record and 7 per cent above June, 1943. Average weekly earnings in industries manufacturing durable goods were \$32.16 in June, 1944, as compared with \$37.26 for nondurable goods industries. Since it is probable that employment in industries manufacturing durable goods will decline much more than it will in nondurable goods industries, following the cessation of hostilities in Europe, the difference in earnings is unusually significant at the present time.

BRIEFS... by Baukhage

The Girl Scouts of America—nearly a million—joined the War Production Board's drive for the salvage of tin, paper and rags on October 1.

Fifteen-year-old German boys and 16-year-old girls have been drafted "jointly with the whole population" to work on "entrenchments along the frontier of the Reich."

The average length of life of America's industrial workers in 1943 was 53.56, only slightly lower than that of the previous year. Among white men over 35 and all white females, the expectation of life at birth in 1943 was only three months less than in the preceding year. But the longevity among white men of 20 was reduced by more than one year during 1943.



IMAGINARY INTERVIEWS—
ADOLF AND THE KAISER
Wilhelm—Yoo hoo, Adolf! How's you doing?
Adolf—Keep quiet! Don't you know you're dead and done for?
Wilhelm—Yes. Do you?

Adolf—If I never hear another word from you it will be great.
Wilhelm—I can't help laughing. You harped so much about me not knowing how to lick the world!
Adolf—Forget it; I've got troubles enough.

Wilhelm—You'd better get yourself a buckaw.
Adolf—Nobody will ever see me using a buckaw.
Wilhelm—What's good enough for me will be good enough for you.
Adolf—That's ridiculous. I gave the German people a leadership it will never be able to forget.
Wilhelm—You said it!

Adolf—Be sarcastic if you wish, but history will prove you were never in the same class with me as a warrior.

Wilhelm—I hope so!
Adolf—As leader of Germany I had a much bigger program than you ever dreamed of.
Wilhelm—I'll give you no argument on that. But look what happened to it.

Adolf—I had a lot of bad luck.
Wilhelm—Yah, and it came from the same places mine came from, England and the United States. It always puzzled me that you didn't profit from my mistake in drawing in America.

Adolf—If it puzzled you think what it does to me. I had the English as good as knocked out early in the war.

Wilhelm—The English are never dangerous except in the final rounds. I could have warned you.

Adolf—Why did you?
Wilhelm—Every time I tried to reach you you were climbing into a microphone. They didn't have mikes in my day.

Adolf—What a break that was! I think maybe I went too far on the radio.

Wilhelm—Why the "maybe"?

Adolf—Don't rub it in. We both made big mistakes.
Wilhelm—You took all my mistakes and did them over in technicolor!

Adolf—I still can't see how it happened. It all seemed so easy. France was a pushover, England was an old fogey, America was just a decadent race of softies.
Wilhelm—You sound like one of my old phonograph recordings. Save time. Grab a saw and get busy!

Adolf—The Allies won't let me saw wood. And no country will let me set up a woodpile.

Wilhelm—Are you sure?
Adolf—I have it in writing!
Wilhelm—Well, I'm sorry, old man. The world isn't what it used to be.

Adolf—You're telling me!

WPB and the National Housing agency have decided to permit the release of materials for alterations and remodeling of buildings to provide more flats where extreme housing crises exist. "But first a community must be declared a critical area," the announcement says. Watch for the rush of politicians in cities all over the country to have their towns declared critical areas. Oh, man!

It was bound to happen!
We talked to a Miami Beach man by phone yesterday and asked him he didn't make his proposed trip north this year.
"I ain't up to it," he replied, "Those northern hurricanes have me scared."

NICE GOING
John Kieran Jr., was given the bronze medal for meritorious achievement the other day. In the cold language of army awards the medal was for "outstanding leadership and ingenuity in efficiently using enemy materials against its former owners in North Africa from July 10th to August 16th, 1943." In simpler language, the younger Mr. Kieran, facing a tough question, answered it even more rapidly than his old man.

Restaurant Observation
In my passage through life I've distinctly observed
He stands—and he waits—
Who expects to be served?
... Army Grief.

PRIVATE PURKEY MAKES
A DISCOVERY
Dear Ed:
I just had a close call inside Germany. I noticed as soon as I invaded the place that nobody run out to shower me with kisses, and at first I got sore. Well, know what happens?
A good-looking Nazi girl throws a kiss at me, and the next thing I know I am in an ambulance.
Them Germans even mine their kisses.
Osway

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Open space between garments hanging in a closet helps them to hold the press and keeps them from getting a stringy look.

Look for reinforcements at toes and heels when buying men's socks. Tops should be elastic enough to allow the foot in and pull with ease and yet recover their shape to fit snugly.

Sew a piece of strong material inside the back of the cuffs on men's pants. This will prevent that frayed appearance.

When food has been spilled on the open coils of the electric range allow it to char, then brush it off with a soft brush.

A small magnet (if you can get one) is a handy item for picking up pins and needles off the sewing room floor.

Dusters that have become very soiled and greasy are more easily cleaned and give better results if a tablespoon of paraffin is added to every gallon of water in which they are washed. Rinse in boiling water and afterwards in cold.

MUSIC PENS \$3.85

3 pointed fountain pens, every musician needs one. Mail postpaid. Rayburn, musical instruments and accessories, 267 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.

Polish Windows

When you wash your windows try polishing with crumpled paper.

SUNNYSIDE farm, about 100 acres, plentiful water supply, large furnished house, 4 bedrooms, electricity, telephone, good out-buildings, located on Route 9, Boston & Maine just suitable private or convalescent home, school, club, orphanage, apartments, etc. Inquire about \$27,000. Will consider offer. Owner, Mrs. Bertha Hayes, Harrington, New Hampshire.

Cattle Dip

The rotenone-sulphur cattle dip is effective for cattle lice control.

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

Economic conditions in the Latin-American countries have been greatly influenced by the demand for natural rubber. This is evidenced by the report that Nicaragua shipped to the U. S. 1,267 tons of rubber in 1943 as compared with only 60 tons sent in 1941.

The B-29 Super fortress, our largest aerial weapon, has built into it some 5,000 pounds of rubber, covering more than 200 items. Thirty bullet-proof fuel tanks alone account for nearly two tons of rubber.

Rubber Director Dewey is authority for the statement that heavy-duty military tires made with 70 per cent synthetic rubber and rayon cord are better than the best military tires made before the war.

In war or peace
B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

BOYS and GIRLS



Your favorite Western adventures are on the air!

"TOM MIX AND HIS STRAIT-SHOOTERS"
MONDAY Thru FRIDAY
5:45—6 P. M.

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DUDE WOMAN

By PETER B. KYNE

THE STORY THUS FAR: Mary Sutherland is lured to Arizona by the advertisements of the Wagon Wheel dude ranch, operated by Ma and Pa Burdun. She is met at the station by Len Henley, who tells her the ranch is out of business and who takes her to Phoenix. Here he rides the bronc, Mud Hatter, in a rodeo and wins three thousand for Mary from his dad, who had bet against Len. Ham has bought the Burdun ranch. Len has bank and feels that Wagon Wheel is now his, but Mary has bought an equity in it. She rehires Ma and Pa Burdun and takes up on the ranch, fighting the Wade gang, who after some losses, sell their land to Ham and are released from prison on promise of leaving the country.

CHAPTER XIX

Presently she heard the complaint of tired, hungry, thirsty cattle up on the mesa. The drive was home! In about ten minutes a group of horsemen rode down off the mesa into the little valley where the headquarters stood and down past the dude house to the horse corral—all but Len Henley who dismounted and gave his reins to Lundy, while he strode stiffly over to the young mistress of the Wagon Wheel, waiting in the colonnade to receive him. His face carried a patina of dust caked with sweat and little runnels had been eroded through it by subsequent perspiration; his clothing was dirty and torn, his leather chaps scratched, his shirt and trousers dark with dust and perspiration. She caught the sour odor of his tired, unwashed body and sweat-soaked clothing as he stepped up, hat in hand and murmured very formally: "Good evening, Miss Sutherland."

She extended her hand in welcome and he accepted it eagerly and held it while his eyes, bloodshot from the glare of the pitiless August sun reflected from the parched earth, stared at her. He swallowed twice and said: "That's the dress you wore that night at the Phoenix Country Club."

He had remembered and the knowledge that he had completely disgraced her plan to be the calm and gracious hostess.

"You're so lovely," Don Leonardo went on, "and I'm so happy to be out of your dog-house."

"You were never in it," she managed to answer. "I—I was—cruel to you—but I never meant it. I—I loved you a little. I sent you a message to make believe I didn't care—thought it might help you out—thought, too, if I hurt you a little—you wouldn't stop thinking of me. . . I didn't want to be forgotten—and men—forget!"

Her eyes were going moist and she knew it. With a gallant effort she said aloud and cheerfully. "Do sit down, Don Leonardo and rest your weary bones while I see if I can't rustle you up a drink." She darted into the house and met Margaret Maxwell and Don Hamilton entering the living room from the patio. "He's in the colonnade, Margaret," she gasped and fled to her room.

She had herself in hand in five minutes and came bravely out. Don Leonardo, too, had had time to reorganize himself after the shock of meeting her, and was chatting with his father and Margaret. She stooped beside his chair, picked up a cow-bell and jangled it, instantly, as if responding to the summons of Aladdin's lamp, a lathy, dusky giant appeared with a silver tray on which reposed four mint juleps. Len, lovely old frosted silver goblets. Both Henleys stood up to accept their juleps, both bowed to the ladies and both said "How!" But Len Henley added to Mary: "To your beautiful eyes, my dear," and she went out of control again. She thought: "There he stands, dog dirty, natural, easy, unashamed of the garments of labor, grateful that he has labor to perform. He's so wonderful. He's a man!" She contrasted him with Joe Blanding, and smiled a little and Don Leonardo thought the smile was for him and his somber glance brightened.

"You seem to have done things to the Wagon Wheel, Mary," he observed. "This is certainly a dude ranch now. Pedro showed me those two wonderful artesian wells you drilled. . . I always had an idea one might get an artesian well."

"I have so much water," Mary managed to answer, "that I can afford to waste it running it in open ditches, which saves me a great deal of money I had planned to put into concrete pipe for an underground irrigation system."

"You'll lose quite a lot of water this year from saturation but presently the ditch will set up and seal the pores of the earth, as it were, and next year you'll only lose through evaporation."

Don Leonardo turned to his father. "What, if anything, has happened to the Wade boys? Did you mix that bitter brew for them?"

"No, by cracker, son, I didn't have to. The knowledge they'd been caught cold with the goods by their own father and three reliable witnesses; and the realization they were all out of luck with me on their trail; that I had enough political pull to get the attorney-general of the state to appoint as special prosecutor the high-powered criminal lawyer I'd hire instead of depend on a cow-country prosecutor attorney, sent the boys into a huddle, with the rest that with I swore out warrants charging 'em with grand theft the morning after Hank got them

into his jail, they clamored to get it over with, figuring if they pleaded guilty an' saved the county the cost of a trial maybe the judge would go easy on 'em. So that mornin' they had their preliminary examination in the police court, an' was remanded for trial in the Superior Court."

"It was Saturday an' the Superior Court was closed, the court bein' in session over at the Apache Club tryin' a case in equity, to-wit: If a man picks up a full house, consistin' of three dirty deuces an' a pair of fours; if the man on his left raises before the draw an' another man meets him an' back raises an' everybody else drops out except the dealer, which is the judge; an' if the man on his left stands pat an' the man that stays calls for one card; an' the dealer meets the back raises before the draw an' raises a dollar an' the man that stands pat meets him an' raises an' the man that draws one card raises him, what's the answer? Is the feller that's standin' pat bluffin', has he got a flush, a straight or a full-house? And did the feller that drew one card fill in an inside straight or a bob-tailed flush or has he a full house or four of a kind or is he bluffin'? The judge decides to find out, so he throws away his four—an' draws another deuce! So he meets the bets already made an' raises five dollars for only a fool will ignore four of a kind, even if they are deuces. His Honor is in twenty-two dollars when he's called—an' loses the pot to four treys!"

"Murder most foul," his son murmured.

"Well, Miss Sutherland, when are you leavin' us for New York?"

"Some time this winter. I'll run back to see some shows. But I'll be back for Christmas here. Can't stay away too long or I'll get in Dutch with the Spirit of the Hassy-ampa. And why do you address me as Miss Sutherland? You used to call me Dude."

"Because you ain't a dude in no more an' me an' Len knows it. We was watchin' you steal some cattle back one mornin' a week ago an' so we seen you baptized in the new faith."

Mary flushed with pride. "I wasn't quite certain I had taken you in Arizona until my mother came out in May to see to it that I get rid of the Wagon Wheel and returned home to take, as she expressed it, my rightful position in the world. I didn't argue with her because one should never argue with a woman."

"Hear! Hear!" Len Henley murmured. "I'll remember that. Go on."

"I merely bought a motion picture projector and ran about three hundred feet of film I had taken of you and me, Don Leonardo, in the parade to the rodeo grounds last January, and your ride on Mud Hatter. You may recall that I was a little bit crazy about you that day, so when Mad Hatter had kicked you within an inch of your life I dropped down from my box into the arena, picked you up and went over you and kissed you. Finally I rode off with you in the ambulance—and the camera man I had engaged to make a pictorial record of your last ride just kept on grinding."

Ham Henley commenced a soft howling, an imitation of a broken-hearted dog.

"Mother warned me there had never been any bronco busters in the Sutherland family, that all the women in her clan and all those in my father's had always managed to marry gentlemen, and if I married a bronco buster she'd disown me and disinherit me. So in case I should be disowned and disinherited."

ed, I had to have a place to hide my shame, and I decided to keep the Wagon Wheel."

"If I'd been present when she said that," Ham Henley declared, "I'd have told her about the Henley family. He lifted the tall silver goblet and studied it. "I got a dozen silver goblets like this one," he said, "with the same crest. Maybe if we traced your proud line back to Jamestown, Virginia, around the year 1615 we'd run into kin-folk. The first Henley in America brought them goblets an' a solid silver service. It's been hocked a few times but we always managed to get it out again an' keep it in the family."

"I daresay," said Mary, "your ancestor was seeking a place where he couldn't be ordered around."

"You're right. The King o' England an' him had a fallin' out, so he left two jumps ahead o' the sheriff."

"Spoke out of his turn, didn't he, Don Hamilton?"

"He did. In fact, that's a habit us Henleys has to the present day. I spoke out o' my turn here a few months back—"

"You don't have to admit error," Mary reminded him, "in order to be forgiven. And nine times out of ten you would have been speaking words of wisdom—out of your turn. I happened to be the odd number."

"Well, anyhow, if I'd been present when your mother spoke her piece me an' her word most certainly have tangled. I'd ha' told her something about the Henleys, but since she ain't here to receive my blast I'll tell you. We got a record for good citizenship, that sort o' nullifies our social short-comin's. Henleys has shed their blood in every war this country has fought; none of us has ever been in jail for dishonesty or immorality, we ain't spawned no half-wits nor fancy women an' we've put food in the mouths o' the hungry, sheltered the homeless an' wiped away the tears o' the unhappy. We're rough an' tough an' proud of it—more particular since we're back where we started—with a gentleman."

His eyes brimmed and he put his hand on Len's shoulder. "My son," he said with profound tenderness, "the woman don't live that can turn up her nose at you."

Don Leonardo and Mary were sitting in the semi-darkness of the colonnade, watching the bats flying around, and Don Leonardo had his guitar which Margaret had brought out to him. From time to time he picked out an air on it. . . Down at the other end of the colonnade his father and Margaret sat, discussing matters that concerned themselves only.

Suddenly Don Leonardo commenced picking out a plaintive melody in a minor key, practiced it five minutes and sang:

"I loved my love by the Hassyampa, I loved my love and she loved me. When I lost my love by the Hassy-ampa"

"I thought the Spirit had swindled me! Oh! Oh! Oh! The naughty little scamp Swindled me down by the Hassy-amp!"

But I wonder if he wonders now how I feel As I sit beside her at the Wagon Wheel."

"Oh, night of love, oh, wondrous night Kiss me, darling, and hold me tight—"

After about two minutes of silence Ham Henley explained it to Margaret. "The dude short-circuited him," he said.

[THE END]

DAY DREAMING

A tough looking man walked into a lawyer's office in Boston and wanted to know: "Do you respect confidential information given by a client?"

"Yes, of course," replied the lawyer.

"Well, then, exactly what is the number of years you can get for holding up a government mail truck?"

The lawyer consulted his books: "Ten years," he answered. "When did this crime take place?"

"Oh, it's still in the planning stage," the gangster replied.

Clock Watcher

Harry—How did Brown happen to lose control of his car just as he reached the railroad crossing?

Jerry—Well, you know Brown. He's the kind of a fellow who always drops everything as soon as the whistle blows.

SINGLE BLISS



Joe—Do you think it's unlucky to postpone a wedding?

Bill—Not if you keep on doing it!

Non-Alcoholic

Joe—Pete drank some sulphuric acid by mistake the other day.

Bill—Did it kill him?

Joe—No. The only thing he noticed was that he made holes in his handkerchief every time he blew his nose.

Tsk! Tsk!

Mrs. Sweeney—I noticed Mrs. Withers 'as got a black eye.

Mrs. Casey—Yuh. It ain't respectable no how. With her husband not out of prison for a week yet!

Young For Her Age!

Jane—I didn't know Betty was so young. She told me she was in the neighborhood of 17.

Joan—If you ask me, I think she moved a long time ago!

Comparatively Speaking

Bill—Can you imagine anything more painful than a giraffe with a sore throat?

Joe—Sure. A centipede with ingrowing toenails!

Real Live Town!

Rotarian—Well, stranger, what do you think of our town?

Stranger—Well, it's the first cemetery I've ever seen with lights!

Family Boss

Nit—My wife and I always think exactly alike.

Wit—My wife and I do, too, only she has the first think!

KITTY! KITTY!



Mrs. Brown—Believe me, I pick my friends!

Mrs. Blue—Yes—to pieces!

Good Digestion

Sonny—Mum, you've got an awful big mouth, haven't you?

Mother—What makes you ask that, Sonny?

Sonny—I heard Dad telling the new maid last night that you swallowed everything he told you!

No Back Talk?

Jack—I never noticed Mabel was much of a talker.

Marc—You didn't. Why, she was married to her last husband for three years before she found out he was deaf and dumb!

Nice and Fresh

Joan—Why, a stranger came up to me and asked me for a kiss the other day.

Jane—A fresh guy, eh? Did you slap his face?

Joan—As soon as he got through!

No Worry!

Mrs. Brown—My sister married one of the biggest dentists in town.

Mrs. Blue—Does he have money?

Mrs. Brown—Sure! You don't think she married him to have her teeth out?

Difficult Treatment

He—Ouch, I've been stung by a bee!

She—Hurry! Put some ammonia on it!

He—I can't. It's gone.

No—Innocent Required

Brown—I've half a mind to get married.

Blue—Half a mind is all you need!

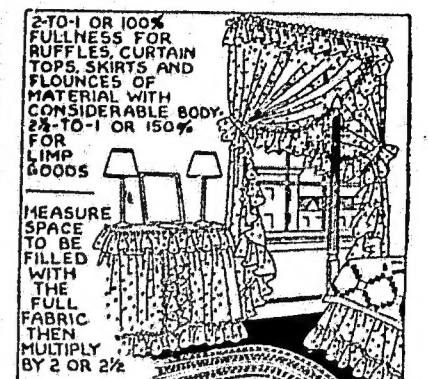
Well Painted

Harry—I think she's as pretty as she can be.

Jerry—Most girls are!

What You Should Know About Frills

SO MANY women have learned to run intricate machines in the last few years that it is doubtful that ruffler or hemmer will ever seem awesome again. If you have a power machine and have learned to use the attachments there is quite a saving in making your own frilled curtains, dressing table skirts and bed valances. If you do not have a power machine or the use of one, by all



means buy your frills. Sometimes an extra pair of curtains makes a skirt for a dressing table with very little waste. Curtains that are frilled all the way around may often be split for bed valances. Also, it is possible to buy ruffled material by the yard. Avoid skimpy fullness. Follow the guide given in the sketch and, whether you buy your frills and flounces or make them, take measurements first.

NOTE: Here is news for homemakers. This sketch is from a new booklet by Mrs. Spears called MAKE YOUR OWN CURTAINS. This 32-page book is full of smart new curtain and drapery ideas with illustrated step-by-step directions for measuring, cutting, making and hanging all types from the simplest sash curtain to the most complicated lined over-drapery or stiffened valance. Whatever your curtain problem—here is the answer. Order book by name and enclose 15 cents. Address:

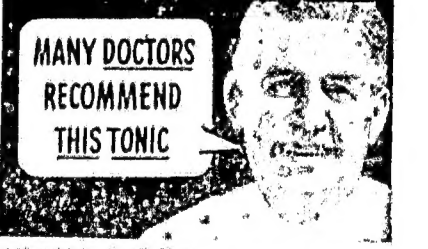
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Enclose 15 cents for book "Make Your Own Curtains."
Name _____
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14 yrs. of fine work and fair prices. Free samples and prices. C. ALLSMITH, 1500 W. Nedro Ave., Philadelphia 41, Pa.—Adv.

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Has merited the confidence of mothers for more than 46 years. Good for children who suffer occasional constipation—and for all the family when a pleasantly-acting laxative is needed. Package of 16 easy-to-take powders. Be sure to ask for Mother Gray's Sweet Powders. At all drug stores. Caution: use only as directed.

RUN DOWN?



MANY DOCTORS RECOMMEND THIS TONIC
If You "Tire Easily," have low resistance to colds and minor ills—due to lack of the Vital Elements—natural A & D Vitamins—try taking good-tasting Scott's Emulsion daily the year around! National survey shows many doctors recommend Scott's to help build up resistance, bring back energy and stimulate busy Scott's today—at all drugists!

IT'S GOOD-TASTING
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Great Year-Round Tonic

Dr. True's Elixir

A family laxative used by young and old as an aid in the relief of constipation. CAUTION: use only as directed. Agreeable to take



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The Oxford County Citizen

The Bethel News 1895
The Rumford Citizen, 1906

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Carl L. Brown, Publisher

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1944



LOOKING AHEAD

by GEORGE S. BENSON
President of Harding College
Seaford, Arkansas

Place to Live

A few weeks ago this column closed with the statement: "Industry must have security of investment and hope of profit in order to do its part toward post-war prosperity." Starting right there, a New York reader took time to inform me that industry was not alone in needing security of investment. He presented a most astounding set of figures about personal investments.

The largest single investment made by most Americans, he declares, is in a place to live. Then he adds: "Jerry-built houses bring us more than ten times as much loss as fire. In the last ten years, fire losses in the U. S. have been about three billion dollars while losses resulting from poor building construction exceeded 30 billion dollars in the same period."

An Ugly Picture

Imagine Sergeant Joe D'Oaks coming home from war. The date of his wedding is set and home-making is in order. He pays \$15,000 down on a \$35,000 house in a suburb of his home town. The subdivider allows him 15 years to pay off the remaining \$20,000 in rent-like payments of \$1,500 a month. They cover principal, interest and a few small assessments. A new home has been started.

Nearly five years pass. Joe Junior is four years old. There have been a lot of costly repairs, especially when the piano broke through the living room floor. The front door no longer fits its frame. Heating costs are too high. The place is not worth the \$20,000 yet to pay on it and Joe is ready to quit. The D'Oaks family enters temporary quarters and takes a loss of \$20,000 plus.

The Other \$2,000
The house is not paid for. Joe signed installment notes before he moved in. The real estate man discounted them by a bank. Does the bank lose the \$2,000? Certainly not, the bank was insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Even the FHA takes the mortgage and tries to sell what Joe couldn't endure. Government's average loss on such deals exceeds \$500 and there are plenty of them.

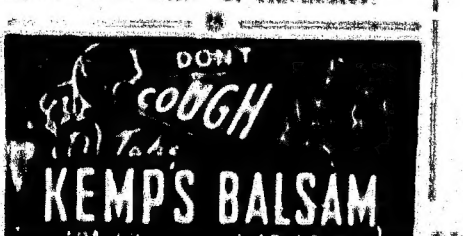
As of December 31, 1940, the FHA had insured 634,623 mortgages. During 1941 trouble started developing in houses built in 1935 and 1936. Foreclosures and delinquencies with expired foreclosures numbered 8,450 which is 2 1/2% of loans insured in 1935 and 1936. If the same ratio applies all the way through 1940 when 634,623 loans had been insured, foreclosures reached 39,598.

The Taxpayer Pays
On the theory that FHA would be self-sustaining, Congress started it out in 1935 with about \$5 million dollars. But the government's loss of \$600 per repossessed house, figured on 12,500 houses, exceeds \$75 million dollars. It is not a fantastic figure. FHA's annual report says foreclosures in 1940 increased 20 1/2% over 1939. These pre-war figures warn that post-war safeguards are needed.

The building industry is enormous. It affects everybody. When the building industry prospers, most industries prosper. The riveter's hammer and the carpenter's saw mark the tempo of prosperity. Building trends affect rents, taxes, social conditions and matters of health. Its very bigness presents a temptation to prate, especially in times of acute demand and general prosperity. But prate benefits nobody.

It is not fair if home coming fighters and war workers, bent on making homes, waste their savings on houses that fall apart. It is not fair for older taxpayers to be taxed, too, that these defeated armies must default. The solution is in sound construction and mortgage money is the key to better building. Next week's column will be on the subject of "Shrugging Money."

I want to learn all I can in this world to get ready for the next. Miss Ada M. King, 60 Rochester Avenue at Union of Rochester.



New Deal Harvest Time!



QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"He was a great fellow—the last of his kind." — James A. Farley, on the death of former Gov. Al Smith.

"In Belgium we ask them; in Germany we tell them." — U. S. Army court officer on policy toward civilians.

"I've got all the goat hair there is." — Ex-Vice Pres. John Garner cornering supply in Texas.

"Government in its tax policy must be as eager to promote a constructive peace as it was a destructive war." — Rep. Frank Carlson of Kansas.

"I'm 36, and have sense enough to announce it if I'm getting married." — Screen star Bette Davis, denying matrimonial rumors.

"The problem of something for nothing that prevailed in the Thirties is finished; it died in the war. Santa Claus is going to be put back in his proper place." — Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the board, General Motors.

"The psychological fruit of freedom in individual initiative, the ability and willingness of the individual to risk his time and energy and resources." — Russell Davenport, editor.

"It depends upon the size." — Prime Minister Churchill, asked how many cigars he smokes a day.

"Mandatory taxation of individuals as well as of business will release the fund needed for new business enterprises and provide the motivation for venture capital investment." — Dr. H. L. Lutz, Professor of Public Finance, Princeton U.

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but unless it is in a convenient form it is hard to handle.

Try a checking account.

THE BETHEL NATIONAL BANK
Member F. D. I. O.

NORTH WOODSTOCK

Mr. Edgar Davis and son Philip, were at Rumford Monday with Lloyd Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway of Norway were week end guests of their daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whitman.

Mrs. Hattie Brown went to Bath Saturday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Edna Johnson and also her son Harold.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Buck were at Lisbon Falls Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Durward Lang of Locke Mills were Sunday callers at Isaac Judkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Taylor visited Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Merle Hardy.

Mrs. Herman Cole entertained on Saturday night in honor of her daughter, Evelyn Knights. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Otis Dudley, son Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Cole, daughter, Lorraine, Francis Cole, Mary Ann Knights, Mr. and Mrs. C. James Knights, Christine and Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Judkins, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cole, son Richard and guest of honor, Evelyn Knights of Lynn, Mass. Cards ad games, also music as enjoyed and refreshments served.

Miss Evelyn Knights returned to her work at Lynn, Mass., on Monday after being at her home or two weeks with her parents.

Mrs. Everett Cole and Mrs. Herman Cole attended Farm Bureau on Tuesday.

LOCKE MILLS SCHOOL OBSERVED COLUMBUS DAY

Program
Song, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean."
Song, Columbus, Primary Grades
Original Story, "Columbus," Primary Grades
Poem, "Little Columbus," Primary Grades
Song, "America the Beautiful," School

Acrostic, Columbus, Grade 3
Play, "From Columbus to Washington," Grades 4 & 5
Play, "It Can't Be Done," Grade 6
Original Poem, Herchel Cole
Play, Columbus Adventure, Grades 7 & 8
National Anthem, Everybody

COLUMBUS
Written by Herschel Cole, Grade 7, Locke Mills.
Long ago on a wharf in Genoa, Against the shore the water tore,

The captains told their tales
And the wind blew the sails.
On the shore Columbus stood,
Waiting patiently as he could,
Wishing a captain he could be
To explore the dark, black sea.
Columbus went to the Spanish king
To get help and money bring.
The King's wife liked Columbus,
the brave,
So to him three ships she gave,
Columbus got out from the prison
wall.
Every man both short and tall;
Although the ships were not very
wide,
They had to stand the big rough
tide.

The crew had the rough sea to toll,
And to find riches, also India's soil.
In the middle of the ocean black,
They begged Columbus to turn
back.
He they planned to throw o'er the
side,
And let him down into the tide.
But on that dark and dreary night
Columbus spotted a glimmering
light.
He went ashore with a banner in
his hand,
And planted it in the grains of
sand.
He claimed the new land in vain,
For his beloved Queen of Spain.
Columbus did his patriotic duty,
And discovered America, our be-
loved beauty.

BOYS'

Heavy Laced Legged

BREECHES

also

Corduroy

Pants

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BROWN'S VARIETY STORE

Benjamin Moore & Co.

PAINTS

FOR ALL PURPOSES

"IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF"

Charles E. Merrill

BETHEL LUMBER MARKET

Spirella Corsetiere

MRS. MARGARET C. SOPER
will be in Bethel for a few days
beginning October 27 at the
home of Mrs. Carrie Merrill.

THE FAMOUS TOWER

BOOKS

including

Dictionary and Atlas

Roget's Thesaurus

World's Cook Book

Bookkeeping Simplified

Bierce's Devil's Dictionary

Beauty and Health

Mathematics Simplified

Weight Control

Wit and Wisdom of Lincoln

Complete History of the U. S.

Child Care Today

2002 Household Helps

You Can Fix It

Hygiene of Marriage

Family Book of Medicine

A Fortune To Share

many more titles available

49c each

at

CITIZEN OFFICE

No extra charge for postage on
mail orders.

How can you get A WAR-TIME JOB WITH A POST-WAR FUTURE?

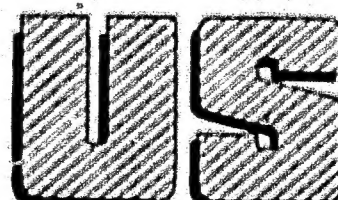
Pulpwood is one of our most serious war-time shortages. The need for more manpower to meet this critical shortage is especially great in the sections which produce spruce, fir and hemlock—the species most wanted now. And New England is far behind the rest of the country in its response to the urgent appeal for more pulpwood.

Essential War-Time Jobs

Pulpwood has found many war uses. From it are made explosives, nylon towlines for gliders, plastic plane parts, shipping containers and thousands of other things. Pulpwood work rates with the most essential war industries. But it is work that will continue after the war.

The Future of Pulpwood

The many war-time developments in the use of pulpwood have opened the way for equally great peacetime uses. The pulp and paper industry—the nation's 6th largest—looks forward to even greater expansion. It'll be a good business to be in.



VICTORY PULPWOOD CAMPAIGN

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SPRUCE
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GARET C. SOPER
October 27 at the
Mrs. Carrie Merrill.

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WEST BETHEL

The Chapel Aid will meet Wednesday, October 25th at the home of Mrs. Carla Bennett. This meeting will be "older members" day and all of our older as well as our young members are invited to be present. A short program will be given and each one is asked to contribute something, if they wish to the program.

The Farm Bureau meeting on "War Time Information" planned for October 25th will be on November 20th instead on account of change in schedule.

Miss Esther Burris was at home for the week end.

SUNDAY RIVER

Roger Reynolds of South Portland has moved his family to their home at Swan's Cairn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Jackson of Hartford, Conn., have moved into their home here. Mr. Jackson is repairing the shed which the heavy snow last winter damaged badly.

R. M. Bean had the misfortune to lose a horse last week.

Mrs. Mina Nowlin was in Dixter and family, the Oscar Knowles, field recently visiting her daughter.

Leslie Lapham worked a few days in Ketchum recently.

John Irvine put a stone on the Frank Wilson lot recently.

Rev. Norman Scruton will preach his last sermon here next Sunday, October 22 before leaving for his new position.

NEWRY CORNER

The first snow of the season fell Sunday.

Mrs. Catherine Arnold of Portland has been a guest at the home of M. E. Arsenault.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Morton Jr. and children have returned from Boscawen Camp where they have been living for several months.

October 24 is Farm Bureau meeting day at Mrs. Bertha Davis' home at 1.15 p. m. Mrs. Brown will give out War Time Information and a report of the Hobby show will be given. This is the first regularly scheduled meeting since June.

Mrs. Grace Arsenault who has been very sick for several weeks is now able to sit up several hours a day.

A card party sponsored by the "Young People" was held Friday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Morton Jr.

Mrs. Lena Gallant of Greenwich, Conn., is visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arsenault.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, who have been spending a ten day vacation in Maine returned to their home in Berlin, Sunday.

Harry R. Powers is working in the Oxford Mill at Rumford.

NORTH NEWRY

Miss Carrie Wight, Superintendent of schools was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Elsie Enman is assisting with the work at Mrs. H. H. Morton's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lane have moved into the Arnold Barnes house.

The Whist party Friday night was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Morton proceeds of which will go to the War Chest Drive toward Newry's quota.

This week the party will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Morton Sr.

Herbert Morton and crew are putting up snow fence.

Miss Helen Varner was a guest Friday night at the home of Mrs. Fred Wight.

Mrs. Ronald S. Irons and daughter, Suzanne of Vermont were making calls here Saturday. Rev. Irons is serving as a chaplain in the U. S. Army.

OUR MILK FED ROASTING CHICKENS
are in prime condition now.

Send us a card and we will bring you one direct from the farm any Thursday P. M.

J. C. BARTLETT
BETHEL, MAINE

ASPHALT SHINGLES

STOVE PIPE
FURNACE PIPE
ELBOWS
DAMPERS
WALL BOARD

D. GROVER BROOKS

BRYANT POND

Mrs. Inez Whitman, Correspondent

The D of U V held their meeting Tuesday evening, October 10th at the Grange Hall in the Juvenile Grange Room with fifteen members present. After the regular business meeting a light supper of gingerbread and whipped cream, crax and tea was enjoyed by all present. The next meeting will be Tuesday night, October 24 at the same place.

The weekly prayer meeting last week was held at the home of Mrs. Inez Whitman with fourteen present. Rev. Keehlwetter lead the meeting.

Sunday services at the Baptist Church conducted by Rev. Franklin Keehlwetter and the sermon by Rev. Bristol.

Rev. and Mrs. Bristol returned to their home Monday in Holliston, Mass., after visiting their daughter and husband, Rev. and Mrs. Franklin S. Keehlwetter. Rev. Keehlwetter and family accompanied them home.

Miss Glenna Jones and friend Miss Paula Lovering from Boston Mass., Misses Ruth Fenelon and Eva Colburn of Auburn were visitors in town over the week end.

They had Sunday dinner at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Newton.

Misses Jones, Colburn and Fenelon taught three years in the Grade schools here and their many friends were very glad to see them.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cole were at the Noyes Nursing Home at West Paris Sunday afternoon to see his mother who is in poor health.

Mrs. Nellie Sweatt, who has been sick is able to be out again.

Mrs. Hattie Brown has gone to Bath to visit her daughter, Mrs. Edna Johnson.

Mrs. Leslie Davis of Bethel was a caller in town Monday.

Charles Keith returned Saturday right after spending a few days with his son, Pfc. Stanley Farrar, U. S. M. C. who is ill in the Naval Hospital at New River N. C. Mrs. Dora Whitman returned to her home in South Paris Saturday night after visiting relatives in town a week.

WEST PARIS

Mrs. Geneva Tuell, Correspondent

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Knightly and family were Sunday guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Churchill and sister, Mrs. Simeon Farr and husband.

Mrs. Grace Briggs of Auburn and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Stearns were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Andrews at Eureka Lodge, West Sumner.

The Women's Alliance of the Baptist Church will hold a Poverty Social at the Chapel Friday evening at seven o'clock.

Mrs. Emma West of South Paris will be the guest soloist at the Universalist Church Sunday morning.

Rev. Edna Bruner of Boston, Field Worker for the Universalist Church of America who was the guest speaker at the Parish supper Monday evening was the guest of Rev. Eleanor B. Forbes during her stay in town.

Mrs. Ada Barden of Portland and West Paris is spending a few weeks at her cottage here.

SONGO POND

Mrs. Florence Graves is spending this week with Mrs. Arthur Kimball.

Miss Marion Buck is quite ill with the prevailing cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Thompson of Norway were at her father's, LeRoy Buck's Sunday.

Carroll Buck hauled wood for Hollis Grindle and Bob Chapman one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kimball have sold their trailer and are moving into their house this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kimball went to Portland Monday to buy furniture.

A B Kimball has purchased the Kilborn estate. This was used for a summer place up to the time of Mr. Kilborn's death a few years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Jewell are moving into their new home next to Mrs. Bartlett on the Songo road.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kimball of Lisbon were in this place Monday. They were called to Bethel by the illness of one of their daughters.

ROWE HILL

Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey and Mrs. Winnie Hanscom went as far as Boston the fifth when William Bailey returned to Texas after spending a ten day leave with his family. Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Hanscom returned Friday.

While the moose was sightseeing in Norway last Monday there was one in this neighborhood about 4:30 P. M. just as the school bus got to Palmer's turn. There was one coming in the road from Bryant Pond way. It lingered about 20 minutes then jumped the fence and chased Wilmer Bryant's cattle away then trotted off toward Indian Pond. It came very near Mr. Howe's bus, a good shot, but the moose must be protected, no matter if they do destroy crops and property.

Wednesday forenoon there were tracks from Lambs Cabin to Palmer's turn presumably a cow and calf.

Mrs. Mabel Dunham, Locke Mills visited Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. Ring the fifth.

Wilmer Bryant and his sister Mrs. Winnie Hanscom were in South Paris Saturday. She was suffering from infection in her mouth caused by having two teeth extracted Wednesday.

Wilmer Bryant and Mrs. Bryant were in Paris Sunday visiting Clarence Ring's family.

MIDDLE INTERVALE

Master Thomas Carter underwent tonsilectomy at the Rumford Community hospital Tuesday.

Mrs. Curtis Winslow spent the day at Rumford, Friday.

Mrs. Harold Stanley underwent surgery at the C. M. G. Hospital Saturday.

Mrs. Augustus Carter spent the day at Berlin, N. H., Tuesday.

Margaret Baker visited her sister, Mrs. Augustus Carter, Monday evening.

Mrs. Ray Cotton and niece, Phyllis, spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Richard Carter.

Ernest Morrisette was at his place here Sunday.

GROVER HILL

Fred Clark is doing carpenter work for Everett Bean.

Edward Chick and son Harold also his son-in-law, Paul Johnson from Portsmouth, spent Saturday night at Clyde Whitman's.

Holden Sawin of South Waterford recently visited his uncle,

True Brown, C. C. Libby, Mrs. Kate Peabody and son, Francis of Gorham, N. H. also Mrs. Maud Reilly of West Bethel were at N. A. Stearns' Sunday afternoon.

"Wanted for Sundays, extra barbers—\$20 a day guaranteed." Sign in San Francisco barber shop.

NATIONAL HEALTH AID WEEK

KEEP IN GOOD HEALTH

For The Sake Of
Our Boys Overseas!

Their care comes first—97 recovered out of every 100 who are wounded; disease fatalities are only 1/20th the rate of 1918:

"No soldier in the world... receives better medical attention... than the man who fights for America."

—U. S. Army Medical Dept.

BUT—Doctors in civilian practice are 19% fewer than normal. The home front physician, dentist, nurse, pharmacist are all being called upon to perform extra duty to safeguard the health of the Nation.

SO—for their sake, for your sake, for our sake—
KEEP YOUR HEALTH AS GOOD AS POSSIBLE

BOSSERMAN'S DRUG STORE

5th ANNIVERSARY

SALE

FRUIT

BANANAS	lb. 12c
ORANGES 176	doz. 59c
ORANGES 252	doz. 42c
FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT	ea. 08c
GRAPES TOKAYS	lb. 18c
MAC APPLES	4 lbs. 25c

Ball Jars

QUARTS	79c
PINTS	69c
JAR RINGS	2 pkgs. 9c

Soaps and Soap Powders

OXYDOL	pkg. 23c
LUX	pkg. 23c
RINSO	pkg. 23c
IVORY SNOW	pkg. 23c
IVORY FLAKE	pkg. 23c
CAMAY	3 cakes 20c
MED. SWAN	ea. 6c
LARGE SWAN	ea. 10c
MED. IVORY	ea. 6c
LARGE IVORY	ea. 10c

THIS YEAR'S PACK

RED & WHITE CORN	can 14c
RED & WHITE PEAS	can 16c

Red & White MILK

 3 cans 27c

Van Camp's BEANS

 TOMATO SAUCE can 14c

**Sale Friday-Saturday
Only---Oct. 20-21**

OUR GUARANTEE---

Every Red & White Product
Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction
Or Money Refunded.

**Buy with Confidence
at Burns' Red & White Store**

MEATS

NATIVE FOWL	lb. 40c
LAMB FORE	lb. 28c
CALIFORNIA LEG OF LAMB	lb. 28c
BOLOGNA	lb. 30c
FRANKFURTS A A Grade	lb. 37c
SWIFT BACON	lb. 39c
LIVER CHEESE	lb. 39c

CEREALS

RED & WHITE BRAN FLAKES	8 oz. 8c
RED & WHITE CORN FLAKES	11 oz. 8c
RED & WHITE POPPED RICE	10c
RED & WHITE CEREAL	15c
RED & WHITE Reg. or Quick OATS	48 oz. 25c
KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES	9c
MALTEX	24c
CREAM OF WHEAT	24c
RALSTON	24c
COCOA WHEAT	24c
SHREDDED WHEAT	12c

Red & White CHICKEN SOUP

 can 15c

VEGETABLES

NATIVE POTATOES	pk. 59c
SWEET POTATOES	4 lbs. for 25c
NATIVE CABBAGE	2 lbs. for 7c
TURNIP P. E. I.	3 lbs. for 10c
DOUBLE STOCK CELERY	20c
SPINACH	3 lbs. for 29c
NATIVE SQUASH	2 lbs. for 7c

FLOUR

PILLSBURY	25 lb. bag \$1.20
RED & WHITE	25 lb. bag 1.27
ROYAL LILY	25 lb. bag 1.28
LUCKY	25 lb. bag 1.35

PRESERVES

CITRUS MARMALADE	2 lbs. 39c
WHIPO Imitation Preserve	2 lb. 49c
WALNUT HILL Preserve	1 lb 30c

COFFEE

Vacuum Packed

RED & WHITE, Reg. & Drip	35c
LENSON BEST	33c

Vacuum Packed Reg. & Drip

HATCHET BRAND	35c
Regular & Drip	
CHASE & SANBORN	31c
EARLY RISER	25c

CRISCO	1 lb. jar 24c
CRISCO	3 lb. jar 68c

FRUIT SYRUPS

STRAWBERRY	1 pint 25c
RASPBERRY	1 pint 25c
LEMON LIME	1 pint 25c
CHERRY	1 pint 25c
GRAPE	1 pint 25c
PUNCH	1 pint 25c

BURNS' RED & WHITE STORE

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usually large demand and
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the most popular pattern numbers.

LE PATTERN DEPT.
New York, N. Y.

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Size.....

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Mix This
at Home

Cooking. So Easy.
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With Ernie Pyle at the Front

Wounded Soldier Disgusted
When Ordered to Hospital

'Shoot Them,' Says Commander When
Asked What to Do About Advancing Foes

By Ernie Pyle

(Editor's note: Ernie Pyle is now back at his home in Albuquerque for his long promised rest cure. This column was among the notes while he was still at the front.)

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.—The soldier had a white bandage around the calf of his left leg. He had loosely laced his legging back over the bandage.

He said the wound "didn't amount to a damn" and he wished they hadn't sent him back from the lines. He said he had gone through Africa and Sicily without getting wounded, and now he'd got nicked. He was disgusted.

You could sense that this guy was a fine soldier. He looked old, but probably wasn't.

I took him to be a farmer. He talked like a hill-billy, and beneath his whiskers you could tell he had a big, droll face.

He had found some long and crooked, raggedy French cigars, and he kept lighting these funny-looking things and putting them about three inches into his mouth.

He wasn't nervous in the least.

Capt. Lucien Strawn, the battalion surgeon, started to put him in a jeep to go back to the aid station, but the soldier said:

"Now wait. I know where there's two more men wounded pretty bad. One of them is a lieutenant who just got back from the hospital this morning from his other wound."

The soldier said they were right up where the bullets were flying, but that if the aidmen would go he could walk well enough to guide them up there. So the doctor named off half a dozen men to go with him.

The doctor also told the unwounded German to go along and help carry. But one of the aidmen said:

"We better not have him with us. Our own men are liable to start shooting at us."

"That's right," the doctor said, "leave him here." And he named off one other American to go. After they had left the doctor said, "That's the truth, and I never even thought of it."

The doctor and I sat a while on the stairway inside the farmhouse, for shells had started hitting just outside again. But in a little bit the doctor got up and said he was going to see how the stretcher party was getting along. I said I'd like to go with him. He said o.k.

We struck out across a sloping wheatfield. It was full of huge craters left by our bombings. There was a lull in the shelling as we crossed the field, but the trouble with lulls is that you never know when they will suddenly come to an end.

As we picked our way among the craters I thought I heard, very faintly, somebody call "Help!" It's odd how things strike you in wartime. I remember thinking to myself, "Oh, pooh, that would be too dramatic—just like a book. You're just imagin- ing it."

But the doctor had stopped, and he said: "Did you hear somebody yelling?"

So we listened again, and this time we could hear it plainly. It seemed to come from a far corner of the field, so we picked our way over in that direction.

Finally we saw him, a soldier lying on his back near a hedgerow, still yelling "Help!" as we ap- proached. The aidmen who had started ahead of us had got down in a bomb crater when the shelling started, so the doctor now waved them to come on.

The wounded soldier was making an awful fuss. He was twisting and squirming, and moaning, "Oh, my God! Oh, my God!" He had a bandage on his right hand and there was blood on his left leg.

The doctor took his scissors and cut the legging off, then cut the laces on the shoe, and then peeled off a bloody sock and cut the pants leg up so he could see the wound. The soldier kept his eyes shut and kept squirming and moaning.

When the doctor would try to talk to him he would just groan and say, "Oh, my God!" Finally the doctor got out of him that he had a small wound in his hand, and a sergeant had bandaged it and told him to start to the rear. Then, coming across the field, a shell frag- ment had got him in the leg.

The doctor looked him over thor- oughly. There were two small holes just above the ankle. The doctor

said they hadn't touched the bone. I think the doctor was disgusted.

He said: "He's making a hell of a fuss over nothing." Then to one of the aidmen he said, "Better give him a shot of morphine to quiet him."

Whereupon the soldier squirmed and moaned, "Oh, no, no, no! Oh, my God!" But the doctor said go ahead, and the aidman cut his sleeve up to the shoulder, stuck the needle in and squeezed the vial.

The aidman, trying to be sym- pathetic, said to the soldier, "It's the same old needle, ain't it?" But the soldier just groaned again and said, "Oh, my God!"

Our hillbilly soldier lit another skinny cigar, as though he were at a national convention instead of a battlefield. Then one set of the litter-bearers started back with our new man, and the rest of us went on with the soldier to his t for other wounded.

The commander of the particular regiment of the Fourth Infantry division that we have been with is one of my favorites.

That's partly because he flatters me by calling me "General," partly because just looking at him makes me chuckle to myself, and partly because I think he's a very fine soldier.

Security forbids my giving his name. He is a regular army colonel and he was overseas in the last war. His division commander says the only trouble with him is that he's too bold, and if he isn't careful he's liable to get clipped one of these days.

He is rather unusual looking. There is something almost Mongo- lian about his face. When cleaned up he could be a Cossack. When tired and dirty he could be a movie gangster. But either way, his eyes always twinkle.

He has a facility for direct thought that is unusual. He is impatient of the thinking that gets off onto by- ways.

He has a little habit of good- naturedly reprimanding people by cocking his head over to one side, getting his face below yours and saying something sharp, and then looking up at you with a quizzical smirk like a laughing cat.

One day I heard him ask a bat- talion commander what his position was. The battalion commander started going into details of why his troops hadn't got as far as he had hoped. The colonel cocked his head over, squinted up at the battalion commander, and said:

"I didn't ask you that. I asked you where you were."

The colonel goes constantly from one battle to another during bat- tle, from early light till darkness. He wears a new-type field jacket that fits him like a sack, and he carries a long stick that Teddy Roosevelt gave him. He keeps constantly prodding his commanders to push hard, not to let up, to keep driving and driving.

He is impatient with commanders who lose the main point of the war by getting involved in details—the main point, of course, being to kill.

Another of my favorites is a ser- geant who runs the colonel's regi- mental mess. He cooks some him- self, but mostly he bosses the cook- ing.

His name is Charles J. Murphy and his home is at Trenton, N. J. Murphy is redheaded, but has had his head nearly shaved like practically all the Western Front soldiers—of- ficers as well as men. Murphy is funny, but he seldom smiles.

When I asked him what he did in civilian life, he thought a moment and then said: "Well, I was a shy- ster. Guess you'd call me a kind of promoter. I always had the kind of job where you made \$50 a week salary and \$1,500 on the side."

How's that for an honest man? Murphy and I got to talking about newspaper men one day. Murphy said his grandfather was a newspaper man. He was in old age and lived in Murphy's house.

Sergeant Murphy Talks About Newspapers

"My grandfather went nuts read- ing newspapers," Murphy said. "It was a phobia with him. Every day he'd buy \$1.50 worth of 3-cent news- papers and then read them all night."

"He wouldn't read the ads. He would just read the stories, looking for something to criticize. He'd get boring mad."

"Lots of times when I was a kid he'd get me out of bed at two or

three in the morning and point to some story in the paper and rave about reporters who didn't have sense enough to put a period at the end of a sentence."

Murphy and I agreed that it was fortunate his grandfather passed on before he got to reading my stuff, or he would doubtless have run amuck.

Murphy never smoked cigarettes until he landed in France on D-day.

Kathleen Norris Says:

Don't Get Out of Trouble; Get Through It

Bell Syndicate.—WNU Features.



Thousands of American women are living gallantly in these changed condi- tions, thinking God only that the terms of their lives don't compare in hard- ship to those of women everywhere else.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

MARNA WILKINS thinks she needs a more considerate hus- band, more money, more domestic help, less nerve strain, less housework to do, fewer children, a kinder mother, more sympathetic friends.

What she really needs is a finer character.

Marna, like almost every other woman in the world to- day, has gotten herself into a sort of jam—what with the war, and high prices and short supplies, shortage of help and nerve strain. When she and Mart married every- thing was different; they had a baby immediately and thought it would be nice to have another baby, to play with the first baby. But the second baby turned out to be boy twins, and they were born just as America went to war.

Not yet three years old, they are a constant care, and Marylyn, the older child, is barely of school age even now.

Marna struggled for some months to handle the situation, getting a helper now and then, never quite caught up; then she collapsed and was sick. Her mother, who is run- ning a boarding house, took little Marylyn for awhile, her sister-in- law, who is a nurse, put the twins somewhere, and everybody was wretched. Marna, almost in spite of herself, recovered slowly from a case of flu that was very close to pneumonia, gathered the children to- gether, staggered on.

Resents Husband's Happiness. But she hates her life and she doesn't care who knows it. She resents her husband's health and in- dependence as he whistles in his shower every morning, comes down to her disorderly kitchen shaved and fresh, goes off to the office in the family car. He has to have the car, for he is a salesman.

She loves her children, grudging- ly. But she hates the trouble they make, the spilled things and broken things, the whining, the constant cleaning and consoling. They bore her. No intelligent woman, she says, should be condemned to the company of three babies.

She hates to read about movie stars and their triumphs or fur coats and jeweled clips. At the best of the time she really hates Mart. He isn't at all different from the man she once loved so much, but circumstances are different, and he seems now to be having all the fun and she all the drudgery.

A large part of Marna's trouble, and the trouble of thousands of women who are in the same fix, is that they think—they console themselves by believing that there is a quick, dramatic way out. Marna broods over her wrongs and wonders if there isn't an escape; there simply must be a way of getting more money, more freedom, more glamour and dignity into her life.

She would be happier if she ac- cepted once and for all the fact that the way out is through. She can't dodge around these conditions, or abandon these people who depend

A WAY OUT

It's so easy for a woman to feel sorry for herself these days. The difficulties that the war has raised are wearying, and the future doesn't look much brighter. No matter what the burdens, however, any woman can make her lot bearable, if not positively hap- py, by going at her problems with determination, instead of trying to go around, or away from them.

A young wife and mother is the subject of this article. She has three babies. Her husband is a salesman. He is active and healthy, while she is often sick. Sometimes she gets so tired of caring for the three little ones that she wishes she could get out of it all—some way. She is envious of women with car- eers, with plenty of money and servants, of women with- out children. She wants free- dom, excitement, dignity. What she is looking for is a quick way to escape from drudgery and boredom.

on her; she has to work out her problem on these terms, and take the family with her when she starts toward her goal. Once realizing that, her whole attitude will change. She will begin to plan along quite dif- ferent lines. She will dramatize the housework, find new ways to make it easier and more fun. She will dramatize the situation of having a small daughter and two baby sons, supplying their clothing, their food, inventing short cuts and adaptations. She will see herself in a new light; a woman with a hard job. A woman who has to make that is a sort of daily game, doing everything she can for her children and her husband and herself, not wor- rying about what she can't have and how to escape to do.

One Woman's Success.

Thousands of American women are living gallantly in these changed conditions, thinking God only that the terms of their lives don't com- pare in hardship to those of women everywhere else. Scores of them have already proved that the way out is the way through, not around their troubles.

A returned, simple, pretty young mother of four small children has a three-acre farm some miles down the highway from where I am writ- ing. On Saturdays and Sundays she and the boys sell tomatoes and peaches, potatoes and corn right at their own gate. The husband and father is away, in the south seas. When he comes back a substantial bank account will be ready for him.

"He always wanted to be a vet- eran," the wife told me, "but we married young and the babies came fast so he never had a chance. Now we have this little place, and he can take his training and we'll all help with the animals."

The wife was raised in a city orphanage, never saw a growing vegetable until she bought the farm two years ago for \$1,400. I wish Marna could meet her.

Applesauce Easily Made. Apples will retain their best flavor when they are peeled, cored and cooked the shortest possible time in a tightly covered pan with no more water than necessary to pre- vent scorching. Applesauce can be made by using only a small amount of sugar or a sugar substitute.

One third cup sugar to 1½ pounds of cut and cored apples yields about one quart of tart sauce to accom- pany meat. A dessert sauce will need more sweetening, part of which may be honey or syrup.

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK

A Popular Large-Sized Vestee



Pattern No. 5640

SO MANY readers have asked that I design a "large-size" vestee which could be easily knitted that I've done this one spe- cially for sizes 38, 40, 42 and 44. Made in maroon or wine-colored yarn it's just the sort of winter vestee which is most popular. Button the lapel over for added warmth under your coat—wear the vestee for comfort in a too chilly house. And it will make a wonderful Christmas gift for the woman who is too busy to do her own knitting!

To obtain complete knitting instructions for the large sized vestee (sizes 38, 40, 42, 44 included) (Pattern No. 5640). Send 10 cents in coin, your name, ad- dress and the pattern number.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers. Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK
1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y.
Enclose 15 cents (plus one cent to cover cost of mailing) for Pattern No. _____
Name _____
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For Constipation • Sour Stomach • Dyspepsia • Headache • Heart- burn • Bileousness or Distressing Gas, use time-tested R-I-P-A-N-S Tablets. Contains 6 doctor-prescribed medicines. Soothing. Does not grip. Quickly relieves and aids elimination. At your druggist 10c, 25c and 75c.

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Creomulsion relieves promptly be- cause it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, in- flamed bronchial mucous mem- branes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the un- derstanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

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(W-8)

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BETTER RADIOS
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Then the lid is off, look for the CLARION emblem—select the beautiful model you want—then proceed to enjoy these advantages, made possible by CLARION'S precision work for the armed forces:

Long life of your set, due to sturdy construction with materials that so resist dampness as to make reception possible under the worst weather conditions.

Super-selectivity in tuning, so your local station will not be drowned out.

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It will pay you to look for the radio dealer who can sell you a CLARION.

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4640 West Harrison Street, Chicago 44, Illinois

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Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents.

Each word more than 25, one cent per word the first week, and half cent per word each succeeding week.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BLACK ENGLISH Cocker Spaniel, Year Old, MISS NORA HOBSON, Bethel. 43P

FOR SALE—Five weeks old pig. Price reasonable. ROBERT M. BEAN, Sunday River. 43P

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer. Samples and knitting directions free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Me. 47

FOR SALE—Kline Range with tank, new lining, \$40 cash. MISS MABEL ABBOTT, R. F. D. 1, Bethel. 42P

WANTED

WANTED—A dishwasher for day work, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. BETHEL RESTAURANT. 30

TEACHERS WANTED—Many attractive vacancies listed with us for elementary, high school and college teachers. Positions East and South. Salaries from \$1500 to \$4000. BALTIMORE TEACHERS AGENCY, 516 N. Charles St., Baltimore 1, Maryland. 43P

TYPEWRITERS WANTED—State make, model, condition and price desired, or bring to the CITIZEN OFFICE. Phone 100.

POULTRY WANTED—Stanley ROBERTS, Ridgeway, Maine. Tel. Rumford 753. 45

MISCELLANEOUS

Leave Shoes at Chamberlin's Store for repair and clothes to clean Wednesday and Saturday. EXCEL CLEANERS and DYERS, INC., Auburn, Maine. 44P

LEAVE SHOES AT EARL DAVIS for repair. RICHER'S SHOE SHOP, Gorham, N. H. 40P

LONELY?—Write Box 24, Vancouver, Wn. 23U

DON'T FACE YOUR FUTURE blindly. Let me help with complete readings. Sympathetic, confidential. Send one dollar, birth date, BELMA, Box 302, Auburn, Me. 32-40-1P

READ THE ADS Along With the News**BUSINESS CARDS**

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OPTOMETRIST
Will be at his rooms over
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SATURDAY, NOV. 4

G. L. KNEELAND
Osteopath
Office in Annie Young House
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PHONE 94

GERRY BROOKS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
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DR. RALPH O. HOOD
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General Home
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NIGHT SERVICE

CHURCH ACTIVITIES**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**

John J. Foster, Minister

9:45 Church School, Miss Ida Packard and Mrs. Loton Hutchinson Superintendents.

11:00 Kindergarten Class, Mrs. Edward Hanson in charge.

11:00 Morning Worship, Sermon Topic, "The Man For The Crisis."

The Pilgrim Fellowship will meet in the Chapel at 8:30 o'clock on Sunday evening. The program will be a "National Election."

There will be speakers representing the Republican and Democratic parties a discussion of their speeches and any other ideas, and finally an election by secret ballot. The results will be printed in the paper next week.

The regular meeting of the Junior Guild will be on Wednesday night at 8:00 o'clock at Bill and Ruth Chapman's camp on Songo Pond. This will be a pot-luck supper, followed by an evening of fun and sociability. This is Men's night, and each Junior Guild member is to bring along her husband or a friend if she so desires. Transportation will be provided for you if you will call Mrs. Colla Gorman or Mrs. John Foster.

METHODIST CHURCH

William Penner, Pastor

9:45 Church School, Miss Minnie Wilson, superintendent.

11:00 Morning Worship Service. Sermon theme, "God and Human Destiny."

6:30 Youth Fellowship meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Brooks.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Services Sunday morning at 10:45.

"Probation After Death" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon that will be read in all Churches of Christ Scientist on Sunday, October 22.

The Golden Text will be: "The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live" (John 5:25).

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. Franklin S. Keech, Pastor

Rev. Margaret Howe, Organist and Choir Director.

Morning Worship 10:30. Sermon: "A Look in Three Directions."

Text, Genesis 13:14.

Young People at 11:45.

Evening Service at 7:30.

Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Choir rehearsal Friday evening.

NORTH PARIS BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. Franklin S. Keech, Pastor.

Worship Service, 1:30 P. M. Sermon, "A Look in Three Directions." Text: Genesis 13:14.

Sunday School, 2:30.

MARRIED

At Northampton, Mass., by Rev. Burns Chalmers, Mrs. Ruth Carver of Bethel and Kimball Ames of Maplewood, N. J.

In Bethel, October 17, Joseph W. Bragdon, aged 87 years.

In New London, Conn., October 8, Gardner W. Herrick, native of Bethel, aged 40 years.

A "HELLCAT" ON THE GROUND

Specs and power of forces under command of General Patton, as they smashed across France, perhaps were as astonishing to the enemy as they were demoralizing. The American successes have even surpassed expectations of the people in general at home. They probably were not surprising at all to Army Ordnance and industrial engineers in this country who planned the armored weapons on which the attack was mounted.

Just recently the Army has pulled back the curtain of secrecy surrounding one of these weapons, the M-18 gun-carrying tank destroyer, which was placed in production by the Buick division of General Motors more than a year ago. It is credited with being one of the most powerful weapons hurled against the Nazis in France.

Success of the M-18 is another demonstration of the weight of the "Sunday punch" of American industry in this worldwide conflict. It is an admirable example of flexibility in production, which permitted repeated changes in specifications, design and firepower as it was being developed. The M-18 originally was intended to mount a 37-mm cannon, but the experience of combat there changed this, as need for more powerful armament was recognized, and the M-18s that went with Patton across France carried 76-mm rifles. Buick long before had attained a volume output that enabled plentiful equipment of both training and combat armored units.

The M-18 is capable of knocking out enemy tanks and pillboxes at ranges of several thousand yards, operating its cannon from a 360-degree revolving turret. The destroyer has proved to be extremely maneuverable despite its weight of 10 tons. It has a 35-mile-an-hour speed much greater than any similar weapon of enemy production, and has proved its superiority repeatedly both in Europe and in the Pacific area.

That the weapon was urgently needed is an accepted fact. German forces defensively held considerable success with heavy caliber tank destroyers, but these were slow and cumbersome in the sort of rapid action into which the M-18s have the punch of heavy guns and a speed and maneuverability that made them a terror to the Germans.

Republican Victory Will Speed Defeat of Axis, Dewey Declares

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, in two major speeches last week continued to describe the bright future for America when he pledges the people of the nation.

In a nationwide radio address at a Republican rally in the Municipal Auditorium, Charleston, West Virginia, on October 7th, Governor Dewey charged that the New Deal Administration was setting up a corporate state, "a system where government would tell each of us where we could work, at what and for how much." This New Deal aim, the Republican candidate said, is one reason for Communist support of the Fourth Term Drive.

Earlier in the week, Governor Dewey, speaking to the nation by radio from the Executive Mansion in Albany, called for immediate postwar reduction in taxes and revision of the entire taxation system. Highlights from the address, at Charleston, follow:

"If every American who believes in freedom for his country will register and vote, free America will win an overwhelming victory here at home on November 7th. This victory at the polls will also serve to speed the defeat of Germany and Japan because it will bring an end to bungling, fumbling and incompetence in Washington."

"My opponent softly denies that he welcomes the support of any party or group committed to communism, or fascism. But doesn't this soft disclaimer come a trifle late? . . . Earl Browder, the head of the Communist Party in America, proclaimed, 'That the election of my opponent was essential to his aims. This is the same Earl Browder . . . who was convicted as a draft dodger in the last war, convicted again as the perjurer, and pardoned by Franklin Roosevelt in time to organize the campaign for his fourth term.'"

"The aims of the New Dealers were stated . . . by Adolph Berle. He said: 'Over a period of years, the government will gradually come to own most of the productive plants in the United States.'"

"That means, of course, a system where government would tell each of us where we could work, at what and for how much. . . . I do not know whether my opponent calls that system Communism or National Socialism or fascism. I know it is not an American system and it's not a free system. The New Deal is developing its own form of corporate state."

"It becomes clear why the twice convicted Comrade Browder and his friends are so eager for the reelection of my opponent. . . . Their aims can best be served by unemployment and discontent. They remember that the New Deal in all its seven peacetime years never cured unemployment. They remember that in the spring of 1940 we still had ten million unemployed. They remember that under the New Deal we had to have a war to get jobs. That's why they want a fourth term."

"Let's look at the way this tired administration has brought its way into conversion for war production. In August, 1939, more than six years after Hitler came to power, Mr. Roosevelt finally created a War Relocation Authority. It worked for three months and brought in a re-

time and again in northern France and also were highly useful in southern France. Aside from Buick alone, several hundred subcontractors, including a majority of other General Motors manufacturing divisions, should be extended a tribute for another speedy and effective job on wartime armament."

THE LOW DOWN FROM HICKORY GROVE

The Scouts were just along, collecting waste paper. There is one outfit—the Scouts—that everybody can be for. Not much money is needed the need is for leaders—any boy can join. Race, or religion, or politics don't count. There are Scout troops in about 60 civilized countries, which represent over 80 per cent of the world's population.

Anybody wondering about the Scouts and what they are getting at, can read the Scout Oath. Here it is: "On my honor I will do my best, to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout laws. To help other people at all times. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight."

How I got up my keen interest for the Boy Scouts versus the Girl Scouts. Let Eddie Cantor or somebody, tell you about the Girl Scouts.

The Scout outfit is about 33 years old, but today over half of all boys entering the universities have been Scouts. As high as 600,000 copies of the Handbook For Boys are sold per year. Get yourself a copy. Lay down the book you have been reading on Gertrude's Fourth Husband or Murder in the Corn Crib, and you will see where the motive lies on the elegant problem. Our U. S. A. problem is greater with its 45-year-old boys than with its 15-year-old girls.

Yours with the low down, JO BERLIN

About 80 per cent of the material used for construction in the United States is lumber.

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port. But the report was buried and the board quietly died. . . . In response to public pressure on May 25th, 1940, Mr. Roosevelt . . . created the Office for Emergency Management under Executive Order No. 8245. . . . But just four days later he piled on top of this one a seven man advisory commission. . . .

"Next we were handed the prize monstrosity of all, the Office of Production Management, under two different heads, William Knudsen and Sidney Hillman. . . . So Mr. Roosevelt piled on still another one, the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board. . . . And of course that failed too. It was not until five weeks after Pearl Harbor that . . . at last we got a War Production Board with a single responsible administrator at the head. . . .

"By way of coordinating all this confusion, my opponent created a sixth agency, the Office of War Mobilization. . . . Eighteen months after Pearl Harbor. . . . A little over a month ago, the War Production Board, itself, fell apart."

"During all these months that the war effort was being hampered by open warfare in Washington, the responsible head of our Government was doing nothing about it. . . . Mr. Roosevelt's only comment was that he had of course been aware of the situation but he had hoped it would disappear."

"His administration is too tired even to do the job at hand. It is obviously too tired for the job ahead. That's why it's time for a change."

"What has been the answer of the New Deal to the specific proposals of our platform and the detailed statements of policy I have made? We have heard nothing but glittering generalities, ghosts of the dead past and wise-cracks. The New Deal . . . wants a Government-owned America. . . .

"I say there is a better way. Ten million returning heroes will demand that better way under the freedom they have fought to win. Under divine guidance they will have here a land of security with freedom and opportunity for all."

The six point tax program as proposed by Governor Dewey at Albany, October 3rd, follows:

1) Revoke the personal exemptions so that the man who makes as little as \$11 a week no longer has an income tax taken out of his pay envelope.

2) Reduce personal income tax rates.

3) Change and lower the income tax on incorporated business companies until it no longer acts as a drag upon production and a barrier to jobs.

4) Eliminate as soon as possible all excise taxes except those on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and gasoline.

5) Completely overhaul our existing, confused and complicated tax laws. We must create a basic tax law which can be expected to remain simple and generally stable.

6) Establish and proclaim a consistent, national tax policy—one directed toward achieving full employment and a rising national income—one that will assure us of a solvent nation and the ultimate reduction of our national debt."

UPTON

Mrs. C. A. Judkins, Correspondent

Fred S. Judkins of Peaks Island secured an emergency furlough to come home and help harvest the Fall crops. He will return to his station Thursday this week.

Glenn Abbott of East Sumner is working for C. A. Judkins.

Mrs. Fred S. Judkins of Bryant Pond and young son Fred, will remain with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Judkins for a while during hunting season to help.

Harold Fuller of Bath was in town Sunday to fix up his camp to rent to hunters.

The Ladies Aid meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Annie Colledge last Thursday evening.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sargent has gone to Rumford for the winter.

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LOCKE MILLS

Adelaide W. Lister, Correspondent

Wesley C. Kimball is ill at his home with the prevailing cold. War Stamps purchased by the pupils at the village school are as follows: Primary, \$8.30; Intermediate, \$8.25; Grammar, \$7.20.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Record of Pownal were week end guests of King Barlett.

Mrs. George Madan and guests from Berlin N. H. are at her cottage, Sunset Lodge, Round Pond. Mrs. Jennie Abbott is the guest of the James Pings.

Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Ford are enjoying one week of their annual vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Flanders returned from Massachusetts where they spent part of their vacation and have resumed work at Tebbets Mill.

Miss Ruth Rich who has been employed in Lewiston has returned to town and is now at the Tebbets Mill.

Corp. Elmer Ryerson and wife are away for the week visiting relatives. Since arriving home for his furlough, Corp. Ryerson has been advised that he will be the recipient of his fifth Oak Leaf Cluster upon his return to duty.

Congratulations, Elmer, we are certainly proud of your record.

Mrs. Florence Perham, R. N., who is supervisor of the Operating Room at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Portland, was a guest in the Lister home last Sunday. Mrs. Perham has been on sick leave for six weeks, but returned to duty Monday.

The Red Cross Sewing Unit met Tuesday at Town Hall and made a good start on their fall work. Any lady in town interested in the work is urged to give some time each week.

Mrs. Charles W. Day, who has been a guest of the E. L. Bacons has gone to East Sumner for a while.

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